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## A new Southwestern Rose.

BY E. O. WOOTON.

(PLATE 335.)

The species here described and figured is particularly interesting as being the second member of a heretofore monotypic section of the genus *Rosa*—the *Minutifoliae* of Crepin.\* While agreeing in most particulars with the characters there ascribed to this section, it can hardly be said to have appendiculate outer sepals, nor is the pubescence of the receptacle long.

While closely related to *Rosa minutifolia* Engelm., it is easily separated from that species by its less numerous and larger hips with fewer and smaller spines. The stellate trichomes, referred to in the name I have given it, are most unique and interesting in this genus.

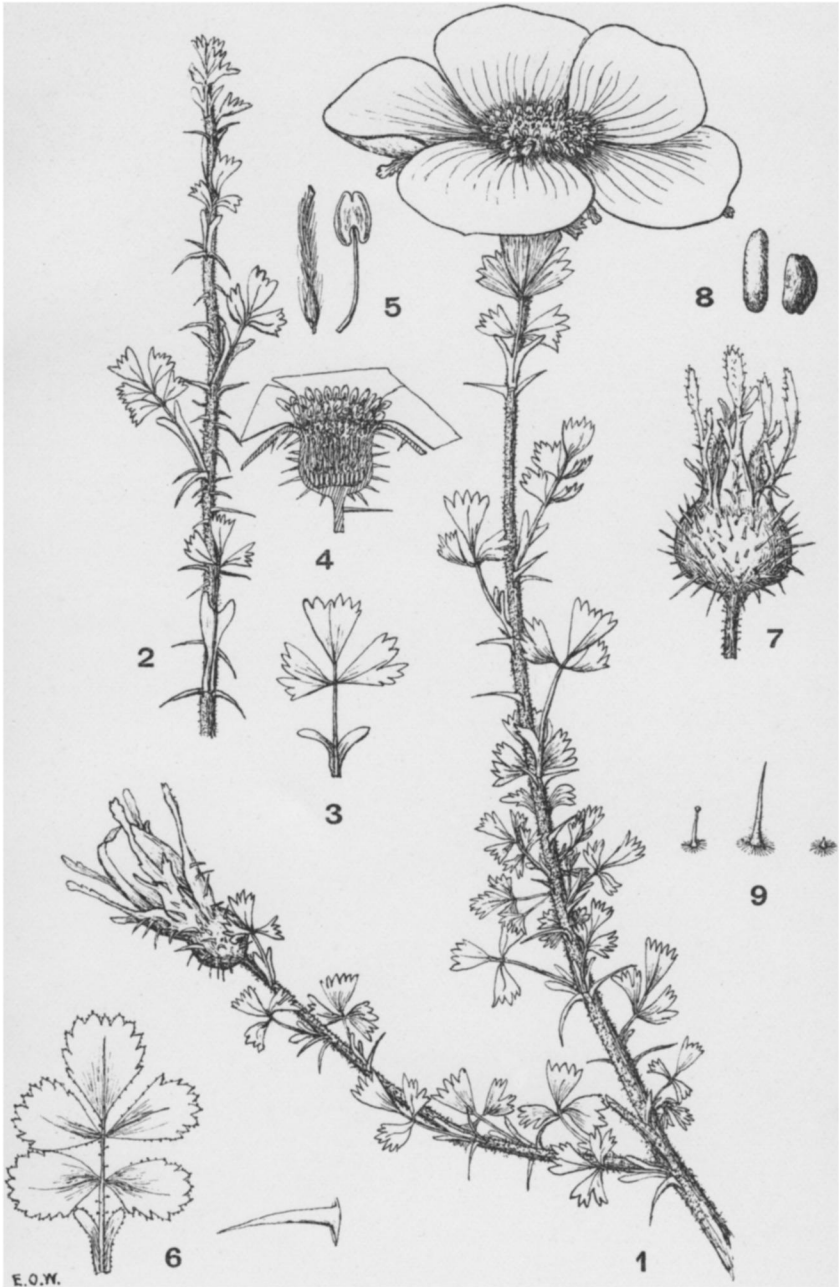
As an addition to the known wild roses it is of especial interest on account of the size and beautiful coloring of its flowers. It seems well worthy of cultivation.

### ROSA STELLATA.

Shrub, 4–6 dm. high, much branched. Stems stiff, beset with numerous straight or slightly curved yellowish spines, young stems closely covered with stellate trichomes which may be scale-like or have a central gland-bearing axis, or this axis may be a well developed spine: leaves small, 1–2.5 cm. long, 3–5-foliolate; leaflets triangular, 5–7 mm. long and almost as broad, cuneate, apex truncate or slightly rounded, cut into 5–8 large rounded but acute teeth, one sinus frequently reaching to the middle of the leaflet; stipules oblong, 5–7 mm. long, obtuse, spreading, adnate for about half their length, entire or with 1–2 rounded teeth; leaflets, petiole and stipules covered with a fine spreading silky white pubescence, not glandular: flowers large and showy, solitary, 4–7 cm. in diameter, terminal, deep rose-purple; pedicel short, 1 cm. or less long, stout; calyx-tube globose, 6–8 mm. in diameter, very finely pubescent and covered with numerous spines: pedicel, calyx tube and spines generally purplish tinged; limb of calyx ovate-lanceolate, 1.5–2 cm. long, 5 mm. broad at

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\* Bot. Gaz. 22: 32. 1896.



ROSA STELLATA Wooton.

base, white woolly within, persistent and connivent in fruit, generally laciniately 2-3-lobed, lobes slender, broadened at apex, entire or serrulate, glandular along the margin; petals broadly ovate, 2.5-3 cm. long, 2-2.5 cm. broad, truncate, outer margin repand; stamens numerous, 5 mm. or less long; filaments slender, glabrous; anthers versatile, elliptical, with cordate-reniform base and emarginate or retuse apex, dehiscent by marginal slits, introrse; pistils many, 5 mm. long, covered with stout fuscous hairs; ovary short-stipitate, stipe attached at one side of median line; style rather stout; stigma capitate, oblique; fruit irregularly spheroidal, spiny, 1-1.5 cm. in diameter, reddish brown; achenes numerous, oblong or elliptic cylindrical, brown, glabrous.

First collected in flower near the Cueva in the Organ Mountains, New Mexico, April 30, 1893, on a dry rocky hillside at an altitude of about 5500 feet. Collected again at the same place with immature but dried up fruit July 10, 1897 (no. 126), and in the White Mountains, Lincoln County, July 22, 1897 (no. 193), two miles west of the Mescalero Agency at an altitude of about 6000 feet. A single specimen collected in August, 1897, on the Fresnal in the Sacramento Mountains, N. M., at an altitude of something over 6000 feet was kindly given to me by Miss M. C. Eaton, of Roswell, New Mexico, who told me that it was very abundant where she had found it, often forming large patches acres in extent and producing a beautiful appearance.

There is some considerable variation in the specimens collected at the different localities, those from the higher altitudes being more vigorous (generally 10-12 dm. high, with larger leaves), more glandular, more spiny and less pubescent. The description above applies to the plant first collected except in the fruit. Specimens with ripe fruit from this locality I have not seen, but I have here described the fruit of White Mountain plants.

The Organ Mountain specimens are closely lepidote on all the branches of the year and these trichomes, which are not usually spiny, persist on branches that are two years old. The leaves are as described, finely pubescent and not at all glandular, and the leaflets perfectly triangular. Specimens from the White Mountains show all grades of stellate scaliness from closely so on the branches of the year, to only slightly so immediately below the flowering peduncles. Old stems are rarely lepidote and all are much more

spiny, the stellate trichomes being replaced by numerous fine recurved spines. The leaflets of these specimens vary from triangular to obovate, and from finely pubescent to perfectly glabrous. The teeth are generally more numerous and the margin is more or less supplied with sessile glands.

The Fresno specimen is perfectly glabrous on leaves and stems, but the stems are very spiny and bear numerous stipitate glands, while the margins of the leaflets and stipules are very glandular; the leaflets are usually five in number and obovate. The absence of stellate trichomes, the more numerous spines, the generally more numerous, larger, and differently shaped leaflets, and the glandular character of this plant would seem to be sufficient to establish a well marked variety at least, but the material examined seems to me to be too scanty to warrant such action.

#### Explanation of Plate 335.

*Rosa stellata* Wooton.

FIG. 1. Branch showing bud and flower, natural size. Organ Mountains.

FIG. 2. Young growing branch, natural size. Organ Mountains.

FIG. 3. Single leaf, natural size. Organ Mountains.

FIG. 4. Section of flower, natural size. Organ Mountains.

FIG. 5. Stamen and pistil,  $\times 4$ . Organ Mountains.

FIG. 6. Leaf and spine, natural size. White Mountains.

FIG. 7. Fruit, natural size. White Mountains.

FIG. 8. Achenes,  $\times 2$ . White Mountains.

FIG. 9. Three forms of trichomes, magnified.